The Stillman B. Allen has already begun dis-

Mew Adrertisements.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED WITH HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN E. BUSH, Misister of the Interior, of over fifty residents, tax-payers of the City of Honolulu, that Merchnet seven in the seld City of Ho-City of Honolulu, that Merchnut s...cet in the seid City of Honolulu, should be widened, and the sair petition having been filed with Honorable A. Francis Judd Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom, and directing me to summon a Jury from among the legal voters of Honolulu of six persons to decide upon the propriety of widening Merchant street in the City of Honolulu, as prayed for according to the tenor of a petition of the tax-payers of the District of Honolulu. Now therefore, I have drawn the following named persons to act, viz.:

E. BISHOP, J. I. DOWSETT, W. B. CASTLE, J. U. KAWAINUI, W. L. GREEN. as said Jurers to consider the propriety of widening the said street, and to meet His Excellency the Minister of the Interior at Alliolani Hale on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, be Minister of the Interior to said Merchant street and then and there decide as to the propriety of widening said street, and to report to the Minister of the Interior their proceedings thereon.

W. C. PARKE. dec15 d2:16w2t

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED WITH HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN E. BUSH, Min ster of the Interior, of over fifty residents, tax-payers of the city of Honolulu, that Alaken street, in the said City of Honolulu, should be widened from Hotel street to Queen street, and the said petition having been filed with Honorable A. Francis Judd, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom, and directing me to sammon a Jury from among the legal voters of Honolulu, of six persons to decide upon the propriety of widening Alakea street, in the City of Honolulu, as present for according to the two collections of the law as prayed for according to the tenor of a petition of the tax-payers of the District of Honolulu.

Now therefore, I have drawn the following named persons to

T. R. FOSTER, B. LISHMAN. W. BUCKLE, R. LISHMAN, F. M. HATCH, H. MACPARLANE, R. AUSTIN.

as said Jurors to consider the propriety of widening the said street, and to meet this Excellency the Minister of the Interior at Aliiolani Hale, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D., 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M., and then and there proceed with this Excellency the Minister of the Interior to said Alakes street, and then and there decide as to the propriety of wide ning said street, and to report to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior their proceedings the W. C. PARKE,

MILCH PAR FOR SALE! 300 Good Milch Cows FOR SALE IN LOTS OF

Not Less Than 20 Heads CECIL BROWN,

PLANTATION GOODS

Steam Clarifiers of 500 gallons, Steel Rails, 18 pounds; Sugar Coolers, Simple Belting. Helvetia Laces, Tuck Packing. Hemp Packing, with or without India Rubber Babbit Metal, Barbed Fence Wire,

Mining Steel, Hoes. Pickaxes, Cane Knives, with or without hooks Hand and Smith Hammers, Shovels, Axes, Jackscrews. Vices, Steam Pipe Brush,

Lubricating Oil, Cement. Fire Clay, Fire Bricks, Sugar and Coal Bags, Twine, Manila Rope, all sizes; Medium and Pilot Bread,

Patent Steam Pipe Covering,

C. R. Salmon in barrels (new catch), &c

FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & CO.

Complexion. Complexion.

HOLLISTER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

JAS. G. HAYSELDEN, ARCHITECT & BUILDER. HOSOLULU, H. I.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS Detail Drawings! Estimates Given on all Work Building Trade,

Whether it be in IRON STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE, BRIDGE OR WOOD WORK

Will visit any part of the other Islands to ESTIMATE and DRAW PLANS for proposed Mill Works, Bridges or Residences Mudifications of Old Buildings a Speciality. First Class Work Guaranteed

AND -CHARGES MODERATE ADDRESS: JAS. G. HAYSELDEN. Architect & Builder 8, G. Wilder & Co., Hono'ulu, H. no28

Gents' Silk Suspenders (something new) will be sold during the Holidays at the Honolulu Clothing Emporium of A. M. MELLIS, 104 Fort

For Silk Embroidered Suspenders you must call at the Honolulu Clothing Emporium of

A. M. MELLIS, 104, Port street. To-DAT is the time for the ladies to feast their eyes on beautifu goods just opened at Chas. J. Fishel's Leading Millinery Store.

Christmas-

BY JULIA M. DUNN.

Ring out, from all your brazen throats O Christmas bells, your gladdest tones! Ring through the world your sweet refrain Of "peace on earth, good will to men." Let the winds bear from sea to sea, Your creed of love and liberty! Down through the dim and countless years,

Echoes that song from Bethlehem's plain, " Peace to earth, good will to men." Fling the sweet messages of peace To far off lands beyond the seas! Till all the echoes ring again With " peace on earth, good will to men." Teach us not only Christian speech.

Sweeter than song of bard's or seer's,

Teach us to practice what we preach ! While Egypt sits with fettered hands. Beside her desert's drifting sands, Patient and dumb amid her pain, While Christian England binds her chain; While Christian Russia's throne remains Red with the blood from Christian veins; While Christian Irish vainly plead, With Christian England's power and greed. What wonder, that our creed appears,

Ring, till our worn out formal creeds Blossom anew with kindly deeds. Till every shore from sea to sea. Is bright with love and liberty! Till all the stars shall sing again, As once they sang o'er Bethelem's plain, ' Now peace on earth, good will to men,

A theme for mocking scoffs and sneers?

Ring loud, ring loud your stirring strain,

" Peace, peace on earth, good will to men!"

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

From the Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Our Embassy to Japan.

Glory to God! Amen, amen!"

MINISTER KAPENA and his Secretary Kaulukou arrived at Yokohama on the 11th November. On arrival they were waited upon by a Commission of the Imperial Household, at the head of which was Mr. Nagasaki, who made himself so favorably and so pleasantly known in this country during his visit the early part of this year. The Embassy was received in the name of His Imperial Majesty, the Mikado of Japan, and they were assured that it was His Im-perial Majesty's expressed wish to receive Minister Kapena, not only as a Envoy Extratainment of our Minister and secretary, who were waited upon by servants from

the Imperial Household We are assured this is the first time such a high courtesy and hospitality has been shown to a foreign Envoy or Minister in Japan. This is highly gratifying, and most satisfactory assurance of the entire acceptability of our Hawaiian Embassy at the Imperial Court at Tokio, and augers well for the success of the important measures contemplated in connection with the Embassy. Minister Kapena was received at the Foreign Office at Tokio on the 13th ult., when an audience with His Imperial Majesty was arranged for the 15th.

On the occasion of the reception at the Palace of the Mikado, our Envoy was met at the grand entrance by the Grand Master of Ceremony, who led him into a visiting room, where the Ministers of the Household were in waiting, and shortly afterwards the Embassy was led to the audience room. The Grand Master of Ceremony introduced Envoy Kapena to His Imperial Majesty, when the Envoy made a complimentary official speech, accompanying the delivery of an autograph letter from His Majesty the King, to which His Imperial Majesty replied, giving assurances that the Embassy re-kindled in His Majesty's memory the pleasant associations con-nected with the King's visit to Japan. Subsequently our Envoy celebrated His Majesty's birthday on the 16th ult., by giving a dinner, at which were present three of the Imperial Princes, and other Princes, Nobles, and officials of the highest rank in the Empire. On this occasion His Imperial Highness, Prince Higashi Fushimo NoMiya proposed the health of His Hawajian Majesty, King Kalakaua, accompanied with cordial well wishes for His Majestv's health and prosperity, to which Minister Kapena replied substantially as follows :- " In the name of my Sovereign and of the Hawaiian Nobles and people, thank your Imperial Highness for the cordial manner in which you have proposed the health of my King on this, the 46th anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. I also thank you, Imperial Princes Dai Jin and Sangi for the hearty manner in which you have greeted the toast. In this palace the residence of my gracious Sovereign during his sojourn in this happy land of the Rising Sun I thank you in the name of my Sovereign and of the Hawaiian nation for the cordial hospitality shown to the King by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the Imperial Government. His Majesty the King has commanded me to assure you that the love and affection he has in his heart for His Majesty the Emperor, for your Government and people, will be borne with him through life." Minister Kapena commented warmly upon his appre-ciation of the affinities between the two races and concluded as follows:-

"I thank you deeply, your Imperial Highness, Princes, and gentlemen for your kind and entirely unexpected hospitality. I have now the high honor to propose the health, long life, prosperity, of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor." Minister Kapena expected to leave Tokio en route for home on the 10th or 12th of this month. We have most satisfactory

assurances that the mission of His Mty's Minister Plenipotentiary to ." be not only a success in respectation Russian Via moting the important objects of ce the

Owing to the very gratifying reception at Tokio, and in view of the important interests at stake in following up the cordial relations established at Tokio, Minister Kapena will devote his whole attention to the Japanese mission without proceeding

By telegram, from Minister Kapena, dated Tokio, December 8th, to the Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco, we learn that a Minister of the Imperial Household of Japan will accompany Minister Kapena | we should enjoy under the Treaty if it were | land. to attend His Majesty's Coronation.

A STRONG interest will be felt here, for some time, in regard to the probable discussion of our treaty in Congress. President Arthur in his annual Message recom- Arthur's words a good augury for the remends a favorable consideration of the Treaty with modifications, The modifications may be understood to mean concessions. Now with regard to this matter, there is, as usual, a division of opinion. The Free-traders and the Protectionists are both demanding a hearing in this matter. The success of a political party generally admitted to be devoted to free-trade, favors the view of those who propose unrestricted free-trade between the United States and our Islands. However, judging from many indications in American party journals, it is manifest that there will be revived the old controversy between freetrade and protection in the Democratic ranks, and it is considered doubtful "whether the Democratic party will be able to maintain its substantial unity upon the question of free-trade or whether it is to be broken up by the separation of those who insist upon a radical free-trade policy from those who maintain a more conservative and popular course." We certainly cannot consent to free-trade

in the importation of spirituous liquors.

the flourishing condition of what were once so many waste and noxious places in the Islands promoted by the cultivation of rice will make this a question of very earnest consideration on the part of those who are careful of Fawaiian interests. However, we feel well assured that the consideration of the treaty by the United States Government in their discussion of the measure with Hawaiian Representatives will be influenced by a desire to promote the prosperity of these islands in every way conmate American influence.

THE presence of a pecial Embassy from the Imperial Court of Japan at the Court of the King of Hawaii will be regarded as a very interesting and notable event. Not many years ago, within the memory of many now living, Japan was a sealed nation; she would not hold intercourse with any foreign country except Holland, and the relations with that power were carried on in a way that was most exacting and humiliating to the European State. But the American Commodore Perry opened the reluctant gates of this jealous Empire, more by the presence of his guns than by the persuasion of his diplomacy. However, not withstanding the coercive introduction of this Eastern Empire to Western civilization, she has cheerfully and intelligently accepted the situation, and determined to take rank among the nations of the earth as much by her enlightened progress as through her mere population and area of territory. This noble Asiatic State is keeping step with the march of science and advanced knowledge, and is determined not merely to be tolerated by enlightened powers, but to take her place among them as an active and zealous member of the family of enlightened nations. Her diplomatic Embassies and students of science are going to all quarters of the globe. Her progressive sons are studying not only the arts and sciences and governmental policies of Europe, but they are taking lessons from the progressive and expansive institutions of Americe. And in their scheme of national educational policy, which embraces the leading capitals and States of the world, their Emperor and Government have thought proper to honor our Sovereign and State with a special attention. The ancient exclusive Empire of numerous millions of souls reciprocates diplomatic courtesies with the little Pacific State of a few thousands. In this we see an illustration of the high intelligence and noble courtesy that animates the " Britain of the Eastern Hemisphere." Our King and Government have every reason to offer a most cordial welcome, and especial hospitalities to the representatives of Japan now on their way to this capital.

MR. ATKINSON made a statement in his paper of 13th inst, that the friendly relations between Mons. Feer and the Foreign Office were broken off. He was, we are told, perordinary and Minister Plenipoteniiary of sonally assured by a party concerned, that the King of Hawaii, but as His Imperial the statement was wholly untrue. We are Majesty's special guest. To carry out the authoritatively assured, as we have already Imperial order, one of the Vice-Ministers said, that the statement is wholly untrue. of the Imperial Household had placed in Now, we expected that Atkinson would have had the decency to correct in a subsequent issue of his paper, a previously pubished and confirmed untruth. But with a mean obstinacy he sticks to what he is assured to be a falsehood.

> THE subject of the re-imposition of duty upon Hawaiian rice is mooted; and it is considered that this is one of the "modifications," or concessions, that will be called for on the American side of the treaty in the discussion of the continuance; but we think that if rice cultivation in this kingdom is carefully observed and considered, its maintenance will be deemed important to Hawaiian interests. We feel that the popular impression, that this cultivation is exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. and promotive only of their welfare, operates adversely to a favorable consideration of rice tillage as an important Hawaiian industry. But this is indeed, the case, Now the value of the sugar product as compared with the production of rice is, of course, immensely in favor of the first great staple; but when we consider the number of laborers of small means, which include a good many nationalities besides Chinese, it may be said that there are a larger number of independent operators engaged in rice-cultivation than in that of sugar. Of course we do not intend one word of reflection against the great and paramount interest of the country-sugarcane cultivation; but we wish that ricecultivation should receive a more favorable consideration than is generally accorded to it in considering our industrial and political condition. Rice-cultivation is not only improving the waste and unsightly places of the Islands, but actually beautifying the landscape * to an extent that must be highly gratifying to any well-wisher of this country. It is wide of the mark to say that only the Chinese are benefitted. Consider what an amount of rent, and even very high rents, larger than that paid for sugar lands has been and is now paid by Chinese for waste taro patches; and the production and export of this grain is addng substantially to the general interests of the whole Kingdom, No one would dream of sacrificing or even endangering sugar for rice in this Kingdom, but there cught to be no question of conflict between these two products, both so eminently adapted to promote the interests of the Islands, and we doubt not that friends of Hawaiian prosperity and independence in Ameica who may have to consider the question of our treaty relations with that country will, if the subject be properly represented, feel assured that rice cultivation, which has made such a notable advance in the industrial development of these Islands should be maintained and encouraged.

Mr. Atkinson draws a comparison be tween the appropriations for the Board of Health for 1880 and 1882. He says that when his friends, Armstrong, Carter & Co., were in power, they had only \$174,500 appropriated for health purposes, whereas the present Board had \$237,500. Atkinson forgets, in his usual bungling way, the \$100,000 voted to his friends by the Privy Council, which would make their health fund amount to \$274,500, or \$37,000 more than the present Board have command of, and this amount the late Board spent with little to show for it, except the graves on the reef; whereas the bulk of the appropriation for 1882 or about, \$200,000 is yet in hand or coming to hand, so you had better wait Atkinson until the present Board have spent their funds before you fire your shot,

leaving Yokohama on the 12th December continued in its present t rm. There is to attend His Majesty's Coronation. passages the message foreshadows what is really about to happen. Believing this, we find more reason for congratulation than anything else, because we find in President newal of the Treaty in some form or other, a matter upon which some people here have been disposed to take very despondent views-a matter, too, as to which some of the enemies of the Treaty in the United States were very confident some months ago, or professed to be so. We have never taken an alarmist view of our Treaty prospects, and the assurances on the subject, which we have from time to time received would be renewed for some definite period, although probably in a modified form. None the less is it a relief to read these words of the President; to find him acknowledging explicitly that "it is important to preserve" the existing commercial relations with this country, and also that those relations have been "fostered" by the Reciprocity Treaty. The remainder of what he has to say indicates nothing as to the modifications which he and his Cabinet

One of the "modifications" suggested is the re-imposition of duty on rice. However, only way in which the Treaty can have proved "onerous" to the United States has started, with their large and expensive sugar-mills In view of the threatened loss of a large porbeen in the way of the revenue lost on im- and other necessary buildings; irrigation schemes tion of their Oregon and Mexican trade, through ports from these Islands—on sugar mainly. on a grand scale have been planned and carried the near completion of other trans-continental If this be really what is meant, "modifica- out; new towns have sprung into existence, ex- railroads, it behooves the merchants of San Frantions" can mean neither more nor less than a reduction of the pecuniary advan-tages derived by Island planters from the right to carry their produce into the United States free of duty. This probably is the thing we have got to combat. Half a loaf is better than no bread, but if our great neighbor wishes to continue treating us sistent with the maintenance of a legiti-mate American influence. exceptionally, it will probably be as easy to persuade those who have our fate in their hands to do things thoroughly whilst they are about it as to do them by halves. And we sincerely hope that it will prove so, because the movement towards a reduction of import duties on many articles, amongst which sugar is always conspicuously mentioned, is growing quite strong in the United States. The President explicitly declares his favor towards it, dwelling at greater length on the subject and its sur- other, they raise nothing in the way of hay and roundings than on any other matter touched on in his address. Even if our Treaty | ers for every pound of hay, barley, bran, corn were a thing fixed and unchangeable as | and oats that they need for their stock. During the laws of the Medes and Persians, this | the year 1881, thousands of bales of bay, and movement must, if successful, deprive it of | millions of pounds of barley, bran, corn and oats, much of its value to us. Our interests are together with hundreds of high-grade cattles, therefore menaced on both sides. It is quite evident that if there are to be modifications in the terms of the Treaty as condition of its renewal such modifications may be regarded by other treaty powers as substantially a new treaty, which might awaken serious diplomatic complications. No doubt our Representatives at Washington, and American statesmen having the matter under consideration will appreciate this point.

NOTES.

New Zealand is looming up as a wool producing country. The value of the wool crop in 1858 was \$1,250,000; in 1880 it was over \$15,500,000. Mr. Ng Choy, a Chinese barrister-at-law, left Hongkong last month to take up the appointment of legal adviser to the Chinese Government offered to him some time ago by His Excellency the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang.

Atkinson says that a certain official is to play part of pantaloon. He as "usher" did play pantaloon to a very expansive extent, but he need not stuff artificially, as he is filling out his pantaloons fast enough at the expense of his

The Chronicle says that E. Allen, Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, is already on hand at Wash- afth of the total imports for the year 1881-are ington, supported by several active assistants, for | the portable tramway, with its locmotive and the purpose of keeping up the Spreckel's Sandwich Islands sugar monopoly, if possible. He will refacturer of these articles has visited the different

The Sonitary Engineer reports that a smokeonsuming engine, invented by Mr. Kearney, master mechanic of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, is being experimented with in Chicago satisfactorily. The draft is downward, throwing the cinders and smoke into the fire box to be consumed. In the experiments thus far made there has been, it is said, a saving of about 50 per cent.

We are assured that certain allegations, charging Dr. T. P. Tisdale with unfair dealing, contained in a statement of a Kohala correspondent, which we published on the 5th instant, are wholly without foundation. We regret this reflection upon the character of a gentleman who for a number of years has been known in this community as an energetic and straightforward business man.

The "Souvenir of Rochester," gotten up by Messrs, Wm. S. Kimball and Co., the fame tobacco manufacturers, has been sent to us by the agents here, Messrs. Hollister and Co. ouvenir is in the form of a series of photo pictures of buildings and views in Rochester, New York, and they give one a very vivid idea of the beauty of that city, often called the Golden City of the

We have received the "Saloon Passenger List" per U. S. and R. M. steamship Britannic, from New York to Liverpool, October 28, 1882, and amongst the 160 names we note that of Colonel G. W. Macfarlane. The card itself is a very handome one, and accompanying it is a chart giving the courses and distances run each day. The summary is 2869 miles in 7 days 22 hours; an average of 360 miles per day, or 15 miles per hour. The "White Star" steamers are literally "floating palaces." and no one can form an idea of their size nd beauty who has not seen them entering or leaving the ports of New York or Liverpool.

J. A. W. Grip, Esq., Envoy of the King of Sweden and Norway, left Honolulu by the mail steamer last Monday. We are pleased that the gentleman's mission has been eminently successful. He has shown himself courteous and considerate, and has been forturate in harmonizing many difficult questions, whilst his visit reflects honor upon his own Government and nation in view of the care and regard shown for compatriots who have left their native country. It has proven to be a mission of notable good service in promoting a better un-derstanding of the propriety and order of things in this country, and will have the effect to promote the good of Hawaii abroad.

The S. F. Merchant, in referring to the Chronicle, says : " A mendacious daily in this city (S.F.) having sold its columns to these refiners (Eastern sugar refiners) is publishing and republishing, day after day, the most flagrant misrepresentations and wicked lies about the Treaty; therefore, every one who has a stake, however small, in California. and is not already informed on this subject, should. as an antidote to the Chronicle's poison, read this article (the Argonaut's), and ponder well over the statements it contains." In another column will be found the article alluded to, headed "Hawaii

The trains that run to and fro on Beretania street with loads of road metal, are, of necessity a ource of discomfort to those who reside on, or have to travel over that street. It will be a source of satisfaction to such to know that strong effort is being made to get a sufficient quantity of material on hand at the dump, on the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets, to enable the road supervisor to discontinue running the trains in a short ime. Meanwhile flagmen are placed all along the line to guard against accident. The marine railway track will also be shortly taken up Our evening auctions have been commonly

styled the "Honolulu Opera"-and any one observing the large representation of our best society on such occasions, would conclude at any rate that a good auction will draw as well as a good opera, and may be more profitable and entertaining. We attended Col. Pratt's auction sale at his new place in Beaver block, on last Saturday evening, and we noted that the Colonel, who is a gentleman of large experience in matters of good taste, had made such careful provision for the eccommodation of lady bidders. They can sit at their ease, in an airy well ventilated auction hall, and are thus tempted to prolong their stay, where not only good bargains, but pleasant accommodation induce them to prolong their sitting, and spend a whole evening in the enjoyment of the Honolulu opera." Mr. Levey, the urbane, pleasant-tempered auctioneer, also contributes to the success of these evening sales. Look out for one this evening.

Arrivals at the Hotel.

December 9 .- W. H. Aldrick, San Francisco. December 11.-Robert Walker, jun., England. December 12.-George C. Potter, Kauai. December 15,-A. G. Burchardt, Hugh Carer, Dr. Hammond, J. A. Buck, Kau; J. G. Jeffries, San Francisco; R. Halstead, Waialua; C. A. T. Gunning, Kilauea; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, San Francisco.

December 16 .- G. W. Coffen, Maui; T. P. The message of President Arthur to Congress is made especially interesting to us Beech, England; Wilson F. Johnstone, Lahere both by the allusion it contains to the | haina ; Sidney V. Smith, H. W. Walker, Harry Reciprocity Treaty and by its distinct ad- Mansfield, James W. Girvin, J. J. Horner, G. vocacy of changes in the tariff of the H. Horner, San Francisco; Wm. Horner, wife country in the world, and here, if our govern-United States, which will materially modify (in an unfavorable sense) the benefits which Honokaa; Kingsly Gladstone and lady, Eng-

HAWAII NEI.

Some of the Benefits Accruing from the Reciprocity Treaty.

The following well-considered, ably-written and suggestive article appeared in the Argonaut of December 2nd. The Argonaut says : The visitor to the Sandwich Islands, upon his arrival at Honolulu, is at once impressed with the evidences of a happy, prosperous community, which abound in all directions. There is a goodly array of shipping moored at the various wharves, and what especially gladdens the visitor's heart, these countries, the direct result would be the if he hails from the United States, is the fact that same benefits to our commerce, only on a more from well-informed quarters, have led us most of these vessels are American built, and extended scale, that have been experienced since to maintain the belief that the Treaty | that many of them sail under the American flag. Being the distributing point to the different islands, the commerce of the place is considerable. Iislands amounted to \$5,954,990, and our exgaged in the inter-island trade. Along the wa- June 30, 1881, our imports from Cuba amounted desire to see made in the Treaty. We are left to guess at these by the aid of the previous words, "certain provisions of that"

| Additional Postulation of the day o

upon the outside world for everything, and as, by the terms of the treaty, many American goods are admitted free of duty, this prosperity on their part means more business for our merchants. manufacturers and farmers. The people of the Hawaiian Islands devote themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of sugar cane. As their land is more valuable for this purpose than any feed. The result is they depend upon our farmhorses, sheep and hogs, were shipped to the islands from San Francisco. Thus an additional and growing market has been created for the productions of our ranches. Our lumber dealers must appreciate this market, if the millions of feet of rough and dressed lumber, and large quantities of flooring, laths, shingles, pickets and redwood posts being shipped there are a criterion. Our jobbers of dry goods, boots and shoes, iron and hardware, groceries and provisions, and of other lines of goods, feel the effects of the treaty

in increased orders from the merchants there. With the starting of new plantations come orders for sugar-machinery-of which our machine shops have furnished over one million dollars' been imported from Scotland, as a Glasgow munuplantations, and as their use effects a great saving over ox-teams, both in the transportation of of ground for planting, they have been adopted

by many of the planters. Another gratifying feature of the treaty is the there was formerly one steamer, where now ten | that belief. are plying. All the additional tonnage was built The Melbourne Argus of October. on this coast, by our ship-builders. There is also a line of sailing vessels from New York and Boston to Honolulu. Two magnificent iron steamers, for the rapidly increasing trade between San Francisco and Honolulu, are being built by Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, at a cost of one million dollars. The carrying trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Island, being principally done in American bottoms, is another source of revenue to American capital. Marine insurance and the furnishing of ship's stores also

yield their share of profit. To show the increase of commerce, since the adoption of the treaty, between the Hawatian Islands and San Francisco, it is only necessary to state that the arrivals and departures at San Francisco from and to the Islands in the year 1876, numbered ninety; while for the first ten months of the present year they number two hundred and thirty-two. The wealthy Islanders spend much of their money in America, as they frequently visit San Francisco and other cities of our country. Our railroads, hotels, and retail merchants profit thereby. Many of their purchases being carried away as personal effects do not figure in our custom house statistics. Many of their children are educated in our schools. Nor are these the only benefits our people receive from | kan to the Bay of Islands, and by so doing, 48 an outlet at the Hawaiian Islands for American capital and labor. There has been of late a large immigration thither from the United States. American doctors and lawyers are to be found there practicing their professions. The schools, which are numerous, are filled with American teachers. Americans who have started in business have been successful, and American mechanics have found lucrative employment in their various callings. In fact, American influence predominates in official, mercantile and newspaper circles. The prime minister of the kingdom, the judges of the supreme court, and many other government officers, are Americans. The great increase in the sugar crop during the past few years have been due to the investment of American capital, which has yielded handsome returns. Three-lourths of the plantations are owned by money made by these people finds its way back to | ing appears in the pamphlet referred to America for investment, and contributes its share to our revenues. The writer made the ac- are proud to call their own, and for which this quaintance of an old resident of the islands, an | climate is so well suited, are followed with great Honolulu. This gentleman told him that he had their youth with celebrities in the old country, invested considerable money in improved real estate at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In making a journey overland he had passed through that place, and was much pleased with its appearance. He thought it had a future; and, as he desired to make an investment in some growing city in the United States, on his return he stopped there and made the purchase alluded to. The profits realized by the American people from all these sources will almost offset the loss of revenue sustained by the treaty. Even were this not the case, our government could well afford to pay for American supremacy on these islands. The Hawaiian Islands, on account of their location, are destined to play an important part in

the future commerce of the Pacific. Upon the completion of either of the Isthmus canals, they will lie in the direct route from China to our At-lantic seaboard and Europe. The maritime nation that then controls them will hold the key to the entire commerce of the Pacific. The Kanaka first visited these islands in the year 1778, there were over 400,000 people among them. It is extinct; then, if our supremacy is maintained, the Hawaiian Islands will naturally become an American colony. With the exceeding fertility of its soil and its healthy climate, it is the best sugar

duce the price of the refined article. This can only be done by competing refineries. The Eastern refiners, instead of seeking to abolish the Hawaiian treaty, should direct their efforts in extending the system of reciprocity to Mexico. the other sugar producing countries, of this continent. Should such a system be established with the adoption of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. For the year 1881 our imports from the Hawaiian

tensive stores have been opened, wharves have cisco to see to it that our present growing relabeen built and railroads have been constructed to | tions with the Hawaiian Islands are extended. transport economically the increasing crops of su- Although the present treaty has been of great gar, while the telephone has established itself as benefit to our merchants, there is room for imone of the planter's necessities. Such, in brief, provement. All American goods are not admitis the condition of affairs on the Hawaiian Isl- ted into the Hawaiian Islands free of duty. A ands-the beneficent fruit of the Reciprocity | considerable number of important articles are ex-Treaty. A nation's wants and purchasing power | cepted, upon which a duty is collected. Among increase with its prosperity, and as the Hawaiian | them are beer, fancy metal ware, carriages, ready- and said, as he hauled out a thick mem-book Islands manufacture nothing, but depend entirely | made clothing, crockery and glassware, drugs, fire-arms, furniture, hats and caps, jewelry, mili-nery goods, tinware and wines. Upon the expiration of the present treaty, a new one should be made, more liberal in its provisions toward the United States, in which the Hawaiian Government should agree to admit all American goods free of duty, and also to make its tariff conformable to ours on all goods from other countries. The benefits derived from the present Reciprocity Treaty would then be increased, as the concessions on the part of the Hawaiian Government would give us the entire trade of the islands, instead of two-thirds, as at present.

Sir Henry Parkes and Australian Mails.

Very unwillingly, indeed, we comment upon the acts or expressions of visitors to our shores, but when statements are made prejudicial to our interests and at variance with truth, we feel called upon to expose the errors or denounce the slanders from whatever scource they may issue. In our publication of the 17th uit., we showed very explicitly that Sir Henry Parkes, when in San Francisco, made statements with regard to the present mail contract, which if not wilfully false, were most undecidedly untrue. We cannot fail to notice other remarks made

by the Premier which are equally fallacious. To a San Francisco reporter he declared that worth since 1876. Some sugar-machinery has twice the size of the inferior ships (as he termed them) employed on the California route, and factory is represented there by a resident agent, that quicker time was made by Eastern travelwho is always ready to draw plans and give ers from the Colonies." In both respects, we estimates of the machinery put up on the plan- undertake to prove from Colonial journals, that tation. This firm also gives very liberal terms in | Sir Henry Parkes has committed grievous if not the way of credit to reliable parties. This of | wilful errors. The Verons, of the P. & O. Comitself is of great consideration to the planter just | pany, which arrived in Melbourne in October of strating, as it costs him about as much for a this year, is 1900 tons net register. She is dessugar mill as it does the silver-miner for his cribed by the Hobson's Bay reporter of the quartz mill. Other items, swelling the imports | Melbourne Argus as being of the same tonnage from Great Britain-which are not quite one- and capacity as her sister ships plying on the Australian line. The Australia, of the Pacific Mail Line, on the San Francisco route is 1714 tons net register; the Zealandia, 1713 tons net register; the Cities of New York and Sydney are 3017 tons American gross register. It is therefore plain that our vessels, as regards tonnage, the sugar-cane to the mill and in the preparation neither in the engineering departments nor in cannot, in truth, be termed inferior vessels, the general appointments of the ships is there any inferiority, both having been fully testified to by the vast number of passengers safely manner in which it has benefited our ship-build- transported to and from the Colonies. As to

ing interest. In the year 1876 there were two regular lines of sailing vessels engaged in the clearly demonstrated in our former articles in 'Hold on, Mr. Editor, you're all wrong. Island trade. Now there are five lines of sailing this journal that the distance ought to be tra- There wasn't any pistols used. I'm describe vessels and two lines steamers, not including versed between Sydney and London in 31 days a cricket match, and what I meant was that he lumber vessels sailing from Humboldt Bay, Coos Bay and Puget Sound. In the inter-island trade since these words were penned, confirms us in to them but failed, and so did Cattie. Dean, bourne arrived in Plymouth after a passage of forty-nine days. The inward bound mails in the You say Ikey and Cattie tried to 'lay on' to bourne arrived in Plymouth after a passage of same month by the Verona, already referred to, arrived in forty-one days, when some of the mails for adjacent colonies were transhipped at Queenscliffe. New Zealand, however, seems to be particularly unfortunate, as the report shows that her mails would have to wait until the fol-

lowing week, the steamer for that Colony having departed before the arrival of the Verona; so that, allowing one week's delay at Melbourne, and five days for the passage, makes the time and five days for the passage, makes the time by that mail, 53 days from England. Can it be knocked up 17, and then pulled one of Wilson's possible that the New Zealanders will submit to such gross carelessness and disregard of their rights? We believe that they will do nothing of the kind, but they joining with New South Wales, will continue to afford aid to a company that gives them greater advantages, both in mail and passenger traffic, and that they will not allow any narrow-minded feeling to influence them in so grand an undertaking as rapid ocean travel. The New Zealand Coast traffic is well and efficiently performed by steamers adapted for the trade. Along a rough and rugged coast, from Auckland to Dunedin, they run in all weathers without any serious casualties. All that is required is to extend the trip from Manathe treaty. The Reciprocity Treaty has opened | hours will be saved in the trip across the Pacific which is a saving much to be desired at this moment. If the New Zealanders co-operate with Americans, they can have their English letters within 27 to 28 days from the day they are mailed in London. This, we maintain, is such an evident advantage that we cannot conceive for a moment that an intelligent and progressive people, such as the New Zealanders are, will deny their assistance in securing so desirable an object. - San Francisco Merchant.

In view of the performance last Monday night of the Amsteur Dramatic Club in aid of the funds of the Honolulu Athletic Association, we reproduce a short article on "Sports" that appeared in a brief statistical and descriptive account of New South Wales for the year 1881. Americans and those who are in accord with If the Honolulu Athletic Association were to American ideas. Thus it will be seen that the emulate the example set them by the young greater portion of the present prosperity of the | blood of Australia, there is no reason to doubt, Hawaiian Islands is enjoyed by our countrymen | that in a short time they could give a performwho have invested or settled there. Much of the | ance of their own to raise funds. The follow-

Most of the out-door sports that Englishmen Englishman by birth, on his way coming from zest. Australians have tried the strength of and on one occasion their representative scaller, Edward Trickett, won the Championship of the World on the Thames. Two cricket teams have visited England. After achieving great success in the provinces on each occasion, the last team contested a great match with the best All-England eleven, displaying so much skill and determination as to elicit the warm approbation of the Press and the people of England. Our late Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson—an ardent admirer and patron of all out-door sports-in speeches made by him on several occasions, eloquently described the habits of the colonists in this respect. At Tattersall's Annual Meeting, held on 1st January, 1874, His Excellency

"Nothing pleases me more in this splendid new country than to find that the people of New South Wales, in their attachment to all good old English sports and amusements, are thorough 'ehips of the old block.' In proof of this it is only necessary to glance around at what is takrace is fast fading away. When Captain Cook | ing place in Sydney and its neighborhood on a great public holiday like the present. Your beautiful harbor is alive with yachts and yachtsmen, doubtful if the natives number 40,000 now. The | and members of the boating clubs. The parks day is not far distant when this race will become and grounds are crowded with cricketers, all intent, no doubt, on the coming struggle with the All England Eieven. The members of the Rifle Association are practising at the neighboring butts, and striving by self-denial and application to qualify themselves for future intercolon ial victories. On my way down here I paid a visit to the Albert Ground, where a Highland gathering was going on and where Scotchmen With the abrogation of the treaty, all the ad- were proving that under the Southern Cross vantages gained through it will, of course, cease. | they have lost none of their athletic skill and And does anyone imagine that, if the Eastern | power for which their race is so conspicuous in sugar refiners should succeed in their efforts to Northern climes. Whilst here on this picturesabrogate the present treaty, that our sugar would | que racecourse it is only necessary to look cost less? It is difficult to understand how the round to see that a large proportion are warmly resumption o. duties on Hawaiian sugars can re- attached to the good old sport of horse racing. And again, on the occasion of the English Cricketers' visit to Sydney, on 27th January,

Central America, the West Indies, Brazil, and to match which is being played, and which, by a place on the anniversary of New South Wales-26th of January, eighty-six years ago, Captain have dreamt that the miniature settlement that they had that day established would, in little six large and prosperous colonies, inhabited by

that Australia would be able to invite eleven of the best cricketers of England to visit her shores to test the progress which her sons in the antipodes have made in the noble game. I rejoice to see that the game has taken such a hold upon the affections of the Australian youth."

A Cricket Match.

He caught the editor just as he was sitting down to his mid-day cracker and glass of water,

and dropped into the other chair: "If you'll just take notes as I read, I'll give you my report of the cricket match played yes-terday between the 'Racquets' and 'Whangkangers,' and you will be way ahead of the

The editor sighed, put the remainder of his cracker into his coat-tail pocket, hastily gulped the balance of the icc-water, and told his visitor to go ahead.

Well, you see, the Racquets went in on a bad wicket. "Went in where?"

"Went into the game, don't you see?" "Yes, I see; but why didn't they get a good wicket, or hurdle, or set of bars to go in on?" "I dunno exactly, but the bld man says it was because they was taken up by the Long Knengy interest, and-

"Yes, yes, I see; go ahead with your game."
"All right. No. I and 2 they were disposed of at slips and third man." "What's 'slips' and 'third man?' I thought on was telling me about cricket, and then you o on to tell me of No. 1 and 2 playing 'slips and 'third man.'

Why, that is cricket, and that's the way they get out. Then the next two made a good stand, but Sussex and Yorkshire was too much for Gloucestershire, and they retired." "See here young man," and the editor groped under the table for his bludgeon; "dont you get

off on to any outside remarks about cheese or pigs. You are here to report a cricket match, and I don't want to hear an essay on anything else. Let Sussex and Yorkshire and Glouceste shire alone and tell me about the game," "You don't quite understand the terms of the game, I see," resumed the young man, "and I'll try to make it plainer. No. 5 he came in and

put together 40 by a 5-six 3s, &c., until a ball beat him to the bowler." "What did he put together 40 for?" "Why, to help him win the game, of course! He wanted all the balls he could get; and the

next man be fell a victim to a Yorker and-" "What was the Yorker's name, and did he kill " Oh! you don't understand; he wasn't killed,

nly thrown out by the bowier." Wasn't killed, hey ?- and let himself be thrown out by one man ?-umph! Why didn't he-well, never mind, go on. "Dobson he started first-rate; but a shooter

from Shepherd stopped his career." "Now we hear you! Now comes the fun! who came next, was thrown out by long stop, from the farther wicket, and that left Tom carry his bat for a hard hit to 29."

them. Had they got 'em down, and were they trying to squeeze the wind out of 'em? And who —what did they throw Dean out for? That's the second man's been thrown away. What was Tom carrying away to hit, and who was he going to hit to 29? I guess you've got a regular shindy mixed up with your cricket match; bu you know best ; proceed.'

"Well, they'd all been fielding in the hot sun,

"Stop! stop! Explain yourself. William knocked up 17 what?—boots—shoes—what was it; and why didn't he pull on both of Wilson's?' "There you go ag in. You don't understand the game, you see. It's as plain as can be. Here's the figures : Shepherd he got 60 balls, 35 runs, 3 wickets and 2 maidens."

"He did, did he; lucky dog! How many did the others get—how many maidens, I mean?" "Well, Darby he got 85-"

"What, maidens !" "No, no-balls, and 49 runs, and 6 wickets, and 3 maidens; and William 25 balls and 17 runs. He didn't get any wickets and no maidens." "Poor devil! he wasn't the 'Sweet William we read about in the song was he? I'd a had a maiden or two though if I'd been him. What did they do with them?"

When they started again Leigh had a short but fairly merry life, getting in four -" " Four maidens?"

"No; a score of 4 by a crack to leg, and made by an overthrow, and was bowled. If he'd gone in for smacking them-" "The maidens?"

"No-the balls; he'd have done better. Hare made a spanking hit over the trees up the parade ground off Wilson; he was well caught at point,' "Just wait right there, my boy. Beware-do you venture to tell me that this nan Hare spanked the man Wilson over a lot of trees, and that he was caught on the other side? Do you mean to state that that is one of the ways that cricket is played? Take time now; tell me the

"Sir, I'm trying to give you the facts in the ase. The ball was sent just as I tell you, and if they had got down harder on 'em and not let 'em tittup gently, they'd do better. As it was, the Whangkongers kept the wickets until time was called, leaving the Racquets with 14 runs to

"Oh, they don't count in this game." "They don't! then I don't want to know anything more about cricket. I can't catch on to any game where the fair sex 'don't count.' Get

thee hence, young man-but, before you go, tell

Cruise of the Roderick Dhu, Labor Vessel

me, who won the game?"

The following particulars of the cruise of a la-bor vessel, the Roderich Dhu, and the atrocities committed by the natives of some islands on which return Polynesian laborers were landed. are taken from the Maryborough Chronicle: "The Roderick Dhu, under the command of Captain Turner, with Mr. Lynn as government agent, left Maryborough in July last, passed Woody Island on the 15th, and Breaksea Spit on the 17th of that month; experienced heavy weather at first, then westerly winds until she sighted Aneiteum on 1st August. During the run across one of the seventy-five return boys, who had shown signs of mental aberration for some days, became a raving maniac, and attacked all those Polynesians near him with a tomahawk. A general emeute appeared imminent, and, as a number of boys were getting out their arms to defend themselves against the furious attacks of the madman, the government agent drew his revolver and shot the latter dead. The island of Tanna, in the New Hebrides group was worked on the 4th August. A number of returns were landed and twenty-three recruits obtained. On the 17th the vessel anchored in Havannah harbor to procure wood and water. She left again on the 16th, and voyaged north. At the island of Faama, situate between Ambrym and Apii, several return boys belo populated island were landed with their boxes, on the beach opposite their village. Directly the boats pushed off from the beach, shots were heard and it transpired that the boys just landed were attacked by the natives on shore, murdered, and their boxes looted. During the day a cance full of natives came off to the schoone and offered for sale a roasted leg and arm, which they said belonged to two of the boys landed 874 :-- that morning. They urged that it was 'very "It has been a very great pleasure to me per- good kiki.' The canoe was ordered away and sonally to be present to witness the interesting none of the occupants were allowed to board the vessel. The Roderick Dhu proceeded to Aoba, curious coincidence of circumstances is taking and while the boats were pulling along shore in search of recruits a shower of arrows came from the mother of the Australian Colonies. Upon the a thicket on the beach, but fell a few yards short of the boats. The attack was not respo Phillip and his little band of companions landed to by the boats, which then returned to the upon the shores of port Jackson and first un-furled the British flag. How little could they at Malicolo, inside the N.E. islands, the boats were treated to a running fire of musketry from a gang of natives ensconced behind some scrub, a large fleet of steamers and schooners being enappeared to be hit on either side, and the natives ter front all is bustle and activity, while the business portion of the city, with its myriad of tele- 153,059. From Brazil our imports amounted to race, possessing amongst them nearly five mill- Continued recruiting about the adjacent islands phone wires, puts one in mind of a smart goahead American city, instead of a lazy, tropical
town, such as Honolulu is supposed to be. Im
133,003. The blant samples are proportion to the imports to only \$9,252,415.

133,003. The blant samples are possessing amongst them hearly live limits of sheep, and our exports to only \$9,252,415.

Some proportion of the city, with its myriad of tele\$52,783,408, and our exports to only \$9,252,415.

Had our exports to Cuba and Brazil borne the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep, and carrying on, with over a fourth of the globe and carrying on, with over a fourth of the globe at trade which amounts in the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep, and our exports to Cuba and Brazil borne the same proportion to the imports that our exports to over a trade which amounts in the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep, and carrying on, with over a fourth of the globe at trade which amounts in the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep.

Continued recruiting about the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep.

Had our exports to Cuba and Brazil borne the same proportion to the imports that our exports a trade which amounts in the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of sheep.

Continued recruiting about the adjacent islands ions of oxen and over forty millions of oxen and over forty millions of oxen and over forty millions of oxen and oxer forty millions oxer forty millions oxer forty millions oxer forty provements are the order of the day. Beautiful to the Hawaiian Islands did to the imports, the sixty millions sterling per annum. How little Johnstone River, Queensland, On October 11